

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, May 20.—Silver, 49.34c; Lead, 4.17@4.22c; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, electrolytic, 19.00c; castings, 18.50@18.75c.

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WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Friday Generally Fair; Slightly Colder Tonight With Local Frost.

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KING OF ITALY AUTHORIZED TO BEGIN WAR

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES GRANTS FULL POWERS OF WAR

Virtually Unanimous Vote Places Destinies of Italy in Hands of Cabinet Ministers—Cheers Great Premier Salandra Who Presents Bill to Meet Eventual Expenditures of National War and Explains Conditions Leading Up to Hostilities With Austria.

Paris, May 20, 3:50 p. m.—Reports have been received here from Rome that the Italian chamber of deputies, by a virtually unanimous vote, today granted full powers to the minister of war.

Amsterdam, Holland, May 20, via London, 3:20 p. m.—No one in Italy any longer doubts that war begins today. It is the text of a telegram sent from Chiasso, Switzerland, under date of Thursday (today) and printed in the Berliner Tageblatt.

Paris, May 20, 5:20 p. m.—The Temps publishes a telegram from Rome, dispatching at 3 o'clock in which the correspondent says:

"All the galleries of the chamber of deputies were crowded at 1 o'clock—some time before parliament re-assembled. There were 3450 deputies in their seats. Only one incident marked the opening of the session; that was when Gabriele d'Annunzio entered the gallery. All the deputies stood up and shouted: 'Viva d'Annunzio! Viva d'Italia!' (Annunzio is known for his very radical stand in favor of war.)

Two or three Socialist deputies protested against this ovation to d'Annunzio, but their voices were lost in the cheering.

"Signor Marcora, president of the chamber, took his place at 3 o'clock. All the members of the house and everybody in the galleries stood up to acclaim the former follower of Garibaldi.

Premier Salandra Cheered, followed by all the members of the cabinet, entered. It was a solemn moment. Then a delirium of cries broke out. 'Viva Salandra!' were the words and the cheering lasted for five minutes. Premier Salandra appeared to be much moved by the demonstration. "After the formalities of the opening, Premier Salandra arose and said: 'Gentlemen: I have the honor to present to you a bill to meet the eventual expenditures of a national war.' "Prolonged applause followed this announcement.

Explains the Situation. "The premier then began an exposition of the situation of Italy before the opening of hostilities in Europe. He declared that Italy had submitted to every humiliation from Austria-Hungary for the love of peace. By her ultimatum to Serbia, the premier said, Austria had annulled the equilibrium of the Balkans and prejudiced Italian interests there. Notwithstanding this evident violation of the treaty of the triple alliance, Italy endeavored during long months to avoid a conflict, but these efforts were bound to have a limit in time and dignity. 'This is why the present situation is self forced to present its denunciation of the triple alliance on May 4,' said Premier Salandra.

"These declarations were received with great applause which the premier tried to quiet. When he had succeeded in so doing he said: 'Italy must be united at this moment when her destinies are being decided.'"

"These words were greeted with renewed applause, the deputies and spectators rising. When quiet was restored, Premier Salandra exclaimed: 'We have confidence in our august chief, who is preparing to lead the army toward a glorious future. Let us gather round this well beloved sovereign.'"

"It was observed that the Socialists took no part in the applause.

Deputies Examine Bill.

"Premier Salandra then proposed that a committee of 15 deputies should examine a bill composed of a single article which he presented. The bill reads: 'The government is authorized in case of war and during the duration of war to make decisions with due authority of law, in every respect required, for the defense of the state, the guarantee of public order and urgent economic national necessities. The provisions contained in articles 243 to 251 of the military code continue in force. The government is authorized also to have recourse until December 1, 1917, to monthly appropriations for balancing the budget. This law shall come into force the day it is passed.'"

San Francisco, Cal., May 20.—War's imminence subdued the gaiety of the Italian colony which gathered today for the Pacific exposition for the formal opening of the Italian buildings. On the formal program to be followed tonight by social affairs were commadore Ernesto Ferrari, representing King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Professor Ettore Ferrari, director of fine arts for the Italian exhibits, and others.

London, May 20, 8:30 a. m.—Swedish steamship companies, whose boats are between Stockholm, Norrköping, London and Norway, have decided to suspend their services owing to the instant interruption to traffic caused by German warships in the Baltic.

DUTCH CONTRACTS PLACED IN U. S.

Holland Officials Have Been Buying War Munitions in America for Months.

DEVELOPING ARMY

Two Hydro-Aeroplanes for Netherlands to be Finished in Los Angeles in July.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 20.—With the arrival of H. ter Poorten, aviator lieutenant of the Dutch army, it became known today that Holland had contracted for the construction here of two hydro-aeroplanes to be finished not later than July 15. Each machine will have a 42-foot wing spread and a carrying capacity of 1000 pounds.

Lieutenant ter Poorten, who is attached to the Dutch East Indian service, said Holland was developing an army of 40,000 men in her colonial possessions, and planning for the organization of a militia of 450,000 men. "It is no secret," said the lieutenant, "that officers of our military forces have been in this country several months buying shells, cartridges, machine guns, copper and other munitions of war."

BERLIN CORRECTS STATEMENTS

Writer Points Out Numerous Mistakes in German Press Regarding the Lusitania.

Amsterdam, via London, May 20, 6:01 a. m.—The numerous incorrect statements regarding the Lusitania which have appeared in the German press are pointed out by Captain Kueselwetter, in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. He declares the Lusitania was not an auxiliary cruiser, "but she was a hostile vessel and therefore a lawful prize."

"The cargo was composed mainly of contraband," the writer continues, "and was liable to condemnation. Under the law a ship and cargo, if it is impossible to tow them into a harbor, can be destroyed. Moreover, the crew could be classified as franc tireurs, thus standing outside the law and making their lives forfeit."

"Every German vessel is justified in expecting an attack contrary to law from every British merchantman, even if unarmed, for the British government has encouraged such attacks by offering rewards for them. Therefore, every British ship with its crew is liable to destruction lawfully."

MAY FESTIVAL AT THE STATE SCHOOL TOMORROW

When the dress rehearsal shall have taken place at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning at the State School for the Deaf and Blind, everything will be in readiness for the sixth annual May Day Festival at the school in the afternoon and evening. Rendition of the program will begin promptly at 5:30 o'clock and the managing committee states that it is expected that all visitors will be seated at that time.

Seats on the grounds where the performance will be given have been arranged for about 4000, and there will be room on the campus for 5000 people.

Superintendent F. M. Driggs says that he has been assured by the weather bureau that the sky will be clear and warm. The program will be carried out in its entirety.

ARRANGING FOR THE TRIP TO THE COAST BY THE CHOIR

Willard Seawright, president of the Ogden Tabernacle choir and J. David Larson, secretary of the Ogden Publicity bureau, departed today for California, where they will make final arrangements for the trip of the noted local chorus to the San Diego and San Francisco exhibitions in July. Mr. Seawright will meet his family at Los Angeles and return to Ogden in about two weeks, while Mr. Larson expects to return sometime next week.

The choir is to leave Ogden on July 14.

IS NEW CHIEF OF A "HIGH BROW" BUREAU



Dr. E. Lester Jones.

Dr. E. Lester Jones is the new chief of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, described aptly by a Washington newspaper man as "one of the government's extremely 'high brow' bureaus of public service."

Born in New Jersey, Dr. Jones early began a course of intensive study that took him through several schools in this country and then carried him through a special course at Heidelberg, until now at the age of forty he is one of the foremost scientists in the whole government service.

BAILEY CLASHES WITH JUSTICE

Former Senator as Chief Counsel for Riggs Bank, Threatens to Withdraw.

JUDGE IS INSULTED

Senator Told to Quit Making Improper Remarks or Be Dismissed.

Washington, May 20.—Argument in the Riggs bank injunction suit against Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams started off in the district supreme court here today in a clash between former Senator Joseph Bailey, chief counsel for the bank, and Justice McCoy. Mr. Bailey threatened to withdraw from the case and Justice McCoy threatened to refuse to hear the lawyer's argument.

Senator Bailey was arguing for the admissibility of an affidavit disclaiming relations between the bank and Lewis Johnson & Co., bankrupt stock brokers. Justice McCoy interrupted to say he had already ruled it would be admitted and that further argument only took time.

Tilt With Justice.

"Your honor has taken more time than I intended to say," replied Mr. Bailey. "Your remarks are highly improper," returned the justice. "Please understand that distinctly. I do not care for any more discussion. Another remark of that kind and some other counsel will argue this case." Mr. Bailey tossed his papers to the table and turning away replied: "If the court feels that way about it, I will withdraw from this case now."

"Do as you please about that," retorted the judge, "but don't make such a remark again."

Bailey Induced to Go on.

Several of the bank's lawyers surrounded Senator Bailey and after some conference, he said to the court: "I feel that I owe to my clients a duty higher than I owe to myself. Therefore, I will remain and continue the argument."

"I also feel that I owe a duty to your clients," replied Justice McCoy, "and that will lead me to dismiss what you have said from my mind." Whereupon the argument proceeded.

MOVING PICTURES OF LOG-DRIVING

George W. Goshen, of the forest service, has gone to Wyoming to secure moving picture films of log-driving on Blacksmith Fork.

A. W. Sampson, director of the experiment station in the Manti forest, has departed for Washington.

George L. Peoples of Washington, D. C., has arrived in Ogden to take charge of the department of geography in the forest service. Mr. Peoples is a draftsman of ability.

BERLIN REPORTS MANY VICTORIES

Desperate Fighting Going on in Eastern Arena With Russians Heavy Losers.

BAD WEATHER IN WEST

Germans Claim Repulse of French Everywhere and Fierce Hand-to-Hand Battles.

Peterhead, Scotland, May 20, 1:15 p. m.—The British trawler Crystalite was sunk by a German submarine at a point thirty miles off Kinnairds head, in the North sea yesterday. The crew of the trawler took to their boats and were landed here by a Norwegian steamer. It is believed that at least two submarines are operating in these waters.

Berlin, May 20, via London, 4:45 p. m.—The German army headquarters' staff today gave out the following statement:

"In the western theatre: 'Gloomy and hazy weather hindered active fighting in Flanders and northern France yesterday. We made a little progress in the Lorette hills.

"At Abailin a night advance attempted by the enemy was repulsed after hand to hand fighting.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle artillery duels were especially fierce. At daybreak the French commenced an attack to the east of Ailly extending over a wide front but were everywhere repulsed, in certain sections after fierce hand to hand fighting.

"In the eastern theatre: 'We had no engagement with the strong forces of the enemy reported to be advancing on the line of Shadorna Frauenburg.

"Russian attacks on the Dubysa were repulsed. Nine hundred prisoners and two machine guns remained in our hands.

"Yesterday we attacked to the north of Hodobis. We captured a hill and took 500 more prisoners.

"Russian forces advancing south of the Niemen were completely defeated at Gryczakubada. Symtowo and Szaki. Remnants of the enemy's forces are fleeing in an easterly direction into the forest. Minor divisions still are holding Sutki.

"The losses of the Russians in killed were very heavy and the number of prisoners for this reason increases by only 2000. Two hundred and four machine guns were captured.

"In the southeastern theatre: 'Our troops, which penetrated across the San river, north of Przemyśl, again were attacked yesterday by the Russians in a desperate assault.

"The enemy everywhere was repulsed with very considerable losses. This morning we opened a counter attack on one of his wings and forced the enemy positions. He is fleeing as quickly as possible."

London, May 20, 1:20 p. m.—The Evening News has received a dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent, saying the report is current in German naval circles that seventeen German submarines have been lost since February 18, the date of the commencement of the submarine blockade of England.

London, May 20, 12 noon.—The wave of depression which has been sweeping England for the past few days, following the receipt of war news regarded as unfavorable, was checked today by the definite announcement of the decision of the government to form a coalition cabinet, together with better news from the eastern front.

It is believed here that the Russian advance near Shavil in Courland, where the line of the forces of Emperor Nicholas have been the straightened side of the Austro-German advance, will do much to counteract the effect of the Austro-German advance in the vicinity of Przemyśl across the river San.

One Army in Danger.

The military writers in the morning newspapers claim that only one out of fourteen Russian armies has been in deadly danger and that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the field, is playing his usual strategic game of drawing the enemy away from his base. Petrograd again states that forty Austrian and German army corps have been used during the fighting of the past fortnight against the center of the Russian line along a front measuring 100 miles.

Reports from Athens set forth that the allies have occupied the Turkish position of Kildil Bahr, on the European side of the straits and opposite Chanak.

Nothing Doing in France.

On the western front the only indication of activity is the continuance of artillery duels.

The German press, while admitting that war with Italy can hardly be prevented, views the prospect calmly. Austria's final proposals have been rejected unanimously by the Italian council of ministers and the two nations are a step nearer war. The Italian parliament assemblies today and a decision of the government's policy is expected.

The Russian fortified line along the river San, running across central Gal-

IS PRESIDENT'S NEW NAVAL AIDE



Lieut. Commander R. L. Berry.

Lieut. Commander Robert L. Berry is President Wilson's new naval aide and holds that office besides being in command of the president's yacht, the Mayflower. He succeeds Commander Needham L. Jones, who is in ill-health. Lieutenant Commander Berry is a Kentuckian by birth and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1900. Since that time he has served on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, on several ships at sea, at the bureau of navigation, at the Naval War College, at the Naval Academy and on the Mayflower.

clia, on which great reliance was placed to check the Austro-German advance has been definitely broken. Statements of the Teutonic allies that they had crossed the river are confirmed in an official announcement from Petrograd. Przemyśl, which Russia won from Austria after a struggle of several months, is now under attack by Austrian guns. One of the greatest battles of the campaign apparently is impending along the San. In the north the Russians claim successes in operations against the German forces which invaded the Baltic provinces. It is said the Germans have been expelled from Shavil.

Canadian Casualties.

Ottawa, Ont., May 19.—The casualty list of the Canadian contingent issued by the militia department tonight contains the names of thirteen officers who are unofficially reported as prisoners of war. They include:

Third battalion—Major Peter Anderson, Edmonton, Alberta; Major Arthur James E. Kirkpatrick, Toronto. Seventh battalion—Lieutenant Henry Charles Victor MacDowall, Victoria, British Columbia.

Others members of the contingent are listed as one dead from wounds, twelve wounded, sixteen sick of gas fumes, eight missing, one dangerously ill, and one wounded and one missing.

Paris, May 20, 2:50 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the military situation which reads:

"There has been nothing Wednesday night to report."

Roots of War.

Christiania, Norway, May 20, via London, 4:27 p. m.—Expert testimony was given at a naval investigation today into the sinking of the Norwegian steamer America in the North sea, on May 3, that the vessel had been destroyed by a torpedo.

Witnesses said the place in which the America was struck and the action of the explosive proved she had not been blown up by a mine.

FRENCH TROOPS FIGHTING TURKS

Fleet in Bay Supports Land Forces in Attacking Positions Around Kithia.

BRITISH CO-OPERATING

Hope to Surround Turkish Army—Attack on Fortified Points at Chibiba Continue.

Paris, May 20, 2:38 p. m.—French troops have been landed at Sedul Bahr, at the southern tip of the Galipoli peninsula and on the European side of the Dardanelles, and are now fighting around the Turkish positions at Kithia, according to a dispatch received by the Grecian newspaper Mes-sagero d'Athens from Mudros, Lemnos island. This information was received today by the Havas News Agency from Athens.

The French troops are being supported by the French fleet which is stationed in the bay. The British forces which debarked at Gaba Tepe are directing their action toward Kithia with the object of surrounding the Turks.

The attack on the fortified positions at Chibiba continues. The battle front at the latter point is three and one-half miles in width.

GARRISON TALKS OF WAR PROBLEM

Favors Strengthening National Defenses and Preparing Adequate Protection for U. S.

WOULD ACT PROMPTLY

Self Respect Requires That Country Be Prepared for Any Eventuality.

Mohank Lake, N. Y., May 20.—The Lake Mohank conference on international arbitration furnished the forum today for a warm debate on armament between Secretary of War Garrison and General Leonard Wood on the one side and Norman Angell of New York on the other. Mr. Angell, who is one of the foremost advocates of disarmament and who recently returned from hospital service in the war zone, declared that the words of the secretary of war and the former chief of staff of the army urging the United States to make greater military preparations were "precisely the speeches he had heard so many times in Germany."

General Wood spoke after the secretary of war had finished an appeal for more adequate armament.

Soldiers and Sailors.

"We soldiers and sailors," said General Wood, "are merely your trained servants. You create wars, we try to terminate them. Nine out of ten wars are based on trade. The trouble with most conferences of this kind is that they do not look conditions in the face. We must not delude ourselves that our geographical remoteness has made us safe."

Improved methods of transport, he asserted, have increased the danger of invasion. "This is one of the great causes of armament this and the greater efficiency of implements of war. When we have ceased to fight for our honest convictions we shall cease to be worthy to exist as a nation. It is murder for you to send our boys to war untrained when it is possible to train them. All we soldiers and sailors want is that you give us a reasonable degree of preparation, so when your boys come to us to fight the sacrifice may be as light as possible."

Angell stoutly opposed. Mr. Angell fairly ran to the speaker's stand to make his reply. "Nowhere would those speeches have been so welcome as in Germany," he cried. He declared that increased armaments offered no solution for the peace problem. "Here are two nations anxious to keep the peace by each being stronger than the other. This is an impossible situation. I do not believe that this will be the war that will end war. The mere piling up of American armament will not help the problem. Obviously the militaristic solution—of being stronger than the other man—has failed. Do not let us make the same mistake as the nations of Europe."

This ended the debate and the conference session adjourned in a buzz of excited comment.

Roots of War. "Roots of war" were discussed in a paper by Oscar S. Straus of New York, formerly minister to Turkey. Mr. Straus was unexpectedly called home yesterday but this paper was ready by the secretary.

"One of the great curses of war," he said, "is that it settles by force, and what is settled by force is seldom, if ever, settled justly. And because such a settlement is not just it leaves behind it the dragon teeth of future conflict."

Other speakers were Hamilton Holt of New York, editor of the Independent and John B. Clark, professor of political economy in Columbia university. They talked about the feasibility of a league of peace.

DEMANDS MADE UPON AUSTRIA

Foreign Minister Sonnino Asks for Return of Territory Belonging to Italy Prior to 1811.

Rome, May 19, via Paris, May 20, 8:20 a. m.—The minister demands made upon Austria in behalf of Italy by Foreign Minister Sonnino were:

First, the cession of the entire province of Trent (part of the Austrian Tyrol) according to the frontier of the kingdom of Italy in 1811.

Second, eastern Friuli, comprising Malborghetto, Pieve, Tolmino, Gradisca, Gorizia, Monfalcone, Comnen, and as far south as Nabresina.

Third, Trieste, Capo d'Istria and Pirano (the last two in Istria) to form a new state independent from Austria.

Fourth, the islands of Curzola, Lissa, Lesina, Lagosta, Cazza and Maleda (off the coast of Lower Dalmatia) to be ceded to Italy.

Fifth, the abandonment by Austria of her interests in Albania, acknowledging Italian sovereignty over Avlona.